BOMBAY GAZETTE

VOLUME XXV.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1814. [NUMBER 1281.

PROBATE of the Will or Testamentary Paper writing of HENRY RUDLAND late a Major in the Military service of the Honourable East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased, having been committed by the Honourable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to Mrs GRACE RUDLAND, Widow of the said deceased, and the universal legatee therein named; all persons indebted to the said estate or having claims thereon are required to make the same known to the above named Executrix or to her attornies Messrs JOHN LECKIE & Co. without delay.

HUNGERFORD,
PROCTOR.

Bombay, 21st December 1814.

RECORDER'S COURT.

ECC. SIDE.

In the Goods of THOMAS DAY ESQ. *late Senior Merchant in the Civil Service of the Honourable East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased.*

LETTERS of Administration in the above Goods having been granted by the Honourable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to WILLIAM KENNEDY ESQ. REGISTER of the said Court. All Persons indebted to the Estate or having claims thereon, are requested to make the same known to the Administrator without delay.

HUNGERFORD,
PROCTOR.

[illegible] December, 1814.

RECORDER'S COURT.

ECC. SIDE,

In the Goods of WILLIAM FORBES ESQ. *of the Honourable Company's Civil Service on their Bombay Establishment deceased.*

LETTERS of Administration in the above Goods having been granted by the Honourable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to WILLIAM KENNEDY ESQ. REGISTER of the said Court. All Persons indebted to the Estate or having claims thereon are requested to make the same known to the Administrator without delay.

HUNGERFORD,
PROCTOR.

Bombay, 21st December, 1814.

RECORDER'S COURT.

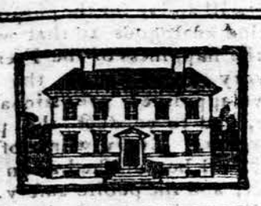
ECC. SIDE,

In the Goods of DUNCAN JAMES MCVICAR GRANT, *late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the Honourable [illegible]st India Company on their Bomb[illegible] Establishment, deceased.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application hath this day been made by ATMAJEE BALLAJEE a Creditor of the deceased to the Honourable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of administration in the above goods may be granted to WILLIAM KENNEDY Esq. Register of the said Court all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof, Dated 17th December 1814.

HUNGERFORD,
PROCTOR.



TO BE SOLD

AT 11 O'CLOCK

On Monday, the 26th Instant,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

NEAR THE PREMISES,

If not previously disposed of by private contract.

An upper roomed House situated in Bake House Lane (now in the possession of CAPTAIN CHARLES KEYS) with Stable and Offices attached.

ALSO.—A lower roomed House adjoining to the above, situated in Rope walk Lane both the property of CAPTAIN WILLIAM MAUGHAN.

The Ground occupied by these Premises comprises 1,295 Square yards and is in a most eligible situation for building.

Further particulars may be had on application to MESSRS FORBES & Co. who are empowered to dispose of the above.

Bombay 14th December 1814.

FOR FREIGHT

TO THE
MALABAR COAST, POINT DE GALLE, COLUMBO AND MADRAS,
THE GOOD BRIG

CYCLOPS,

Captain Harcourt,

Particulars may be known by [illegible]olving to
Mr. ANDERSON,
AT
Messrs. JOHN LECKIE & Co's. Office.

Bombay, 21st December, 1814.

FOR SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
IN THE
MARINE YARD
ON WEDNESDAY THE 28TH INSTANT,
AT NOON PRECISELY,
(Unless previously disposed of by private contract,)
THE FAST SAILING COPPERED SHIP

JULIA,

FORMERLY THE

KEEKA

BURTHEN 228 TONS,

Built at DEMAUN *about 5 Years ago*

WITH all her masts, sails, rigging and stores as she now lies at Anchor in Bombay Harbour. She is admirably adapted for trading with the Gulph, the Malay Coast and the Eastern Islands. Further particulars may be known on application to Captain Davis, on board, or to Messrs. FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 21st December 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
At their Rooms,
Tomorrow THURSDAY the 22d Instant,
The Undermentioned Articles,
IMPORTED PER
Honourable Company's Ships

Tigris and Indus,

VIZ.

A FEW Casks of Excellent French Claret and Port Wine. A small quantity of Port Wine in bottle from Wilkinson and Crosthwaite, and Chatfield. Some Guernsey Claret from Bell. A few Dozen of Noyeau in Pint Bottles, and two Hogsheads of Vin de Grave of superior quality. The above will be put up in small lots for the convenience of Purchasers.

Bombay, 21st December 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
Tomorrow Thursday the 22d Instant,

THE Wearing apparel and effects of two Officers deceased: also the Furniture and other effects of a Gentleman leaving the Settlement, amongst which is a number of Valuable Books; a small quantity of Madeira, Port, Beer, some Articles of Plate, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 21st December 1814.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, December 21st 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council

BOMBAY CASTLE, DECEMBER 12 1814.

The following promotion are ordered to take place in the Infantry on this Establishment, in consequence of the death of Lieutenant General Mc Pherson, on the 2d Instant.

Infantry.

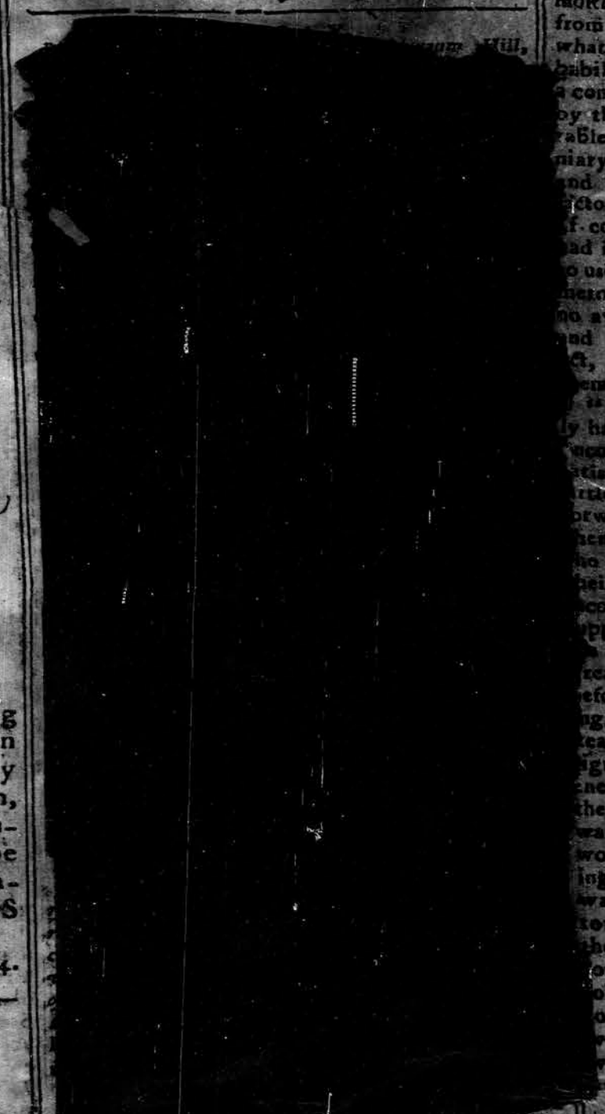
Brevet Major General and Senior Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, William Williamson, to be Colonel of a Regiment, vice Macpherson deceased,—Date of Rank, 3d december 1814.

Senior Major Robert Webb to be Lieutenant Colonel in succession to Williamson promoted,—ditto ditto ditto.

7th Regiment N. I.

Captain J. Cunningham to be Major, Captain Lieutenant Stephen Whitehill, to be Captain of a Company, Lieut. G. Hutchinson, to be Captain Lieut. and Ensign John Rankin to be Lieutenant in succession to Webb promoted,—ditto ditto ditto.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH, Sec. to Govt.



[illegible] gratified our own, wishes, by inserting his entertaining letter, and we beg to assure him that his future lucubrations will be highly acceptable to us, and the more so, since, with grief, we inform him, the "Jolly Sub" no longer lives to give interest to our columns.

The Gazette.

BOMBAY, DECEMBER 21ST, 1814.

WE are again enabled to present our readers with some additional articles of intereft, from the Francfort Journals, and to give thro' the means of the Bengal Hurkaru extracts from the Morning Chronicle of the 22d of June.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

The Corn Laws, with all that relate thereto being now a subject of conversation, if you think the enclosed may prove any way interesting to any of your readers it is much at your service; it is extracted from a work printed in 1807. I believe a Letter Box open to the street would be convenient to your correspondents.

A SUBSCRIBER.

"THE CORN-FACTORS CONTEST WITH THE FARMERS; ORIGIN OF THE CORN-FACTORS.

"About this time, a serious contest arose between the corn-factors and farmers, in those counties that send corn to the London market. The attempt of the factors, to raise their commissions from six pence to nine pence a quarter, was as ill contrived and as badly managed, for a number of sensible men, as it is possible to conceive. Had they taken a little trouble to explain the matter, and satisfied a few of their Friends in the country that it was reasonable and just, I am persuaded the point might have been carried with little difficulty. But they issued their resolves, (such as passed in their private committees,) as mandates which the farmers were obliged to obey; but John Bull has a mortal dislike to compulsory arguments.

"I attended all the early meetings in my own county and some in the adjoining; and, with a few exceptions, a more strange heterogeneous medley of characters, for forming strong and efficacious resolutions to connect and bind the whole as one body, could not well have been convened together. As an assembly of men, mostly unacquainted with each other, collected from different parts and varied in opinion as to what was best to be done, there was little probability of their ever making a firm stand against a complete close body of intelligent men, united by the same interest. Besides this, a considerable number of the farmers were under pecuniary obbligations to their respective factors; and this circumstance probably deceived the factors, in the first instance, as to their power of coercion, which I have no doubt would have had its full effect, if the factors had condescended to use persuasive means. The farmers, as a numerous but dispersed body, would have been of no avail; but, agreeing (by chance) to nominate and appoint a committee, with full powers to act, they did the only thing that could enable them to make head against their opponents.

"As I was one of the committee, & we fortunately had a chairman who united great abilities with unconquerable perseverance, Yet I am well satisfied, if the old corn-factors had held out a little longer, the new houses, that were brought forward by the committee and set up against them, must have fallen. For notwithstanding the resolutions of the farmers committee, as to their own individual conduct, and their strong recommendations to the great body of farmers to support the new houses; by leaving some balance of each with them, the fact was, the greater part drew for the full amount of the before the customary time of the factors receiving it from the purchasers. If, therefore, instead of opposing and striving to lessen the consignments to the new corn-factors, they had encouraged the sending consignments to them, they must have been overwhelmed and crushed for want of capital; and the farmers, in general, would then have believed their failure was owing to the want of a sufficient commission. This was on the point of happening; when the old factors unsaid what they had for months advanced in the public papers; as to the insufficiency of the commission, & recanted, by rescinding their resolutions and soliciting the farmers, individually, to return to them at the old commission. It was a victory obtained by the farmers, from the want of firmness, constance, and unanimity, among the old factors.

"This struggle led my thoughts back to the origin of the corn-market; which, as few beside myself can now give an account of, may have its uses in being recorded, as well as shewing from what trifling beginnings great matters may arise.

"About four-score years back, corn-factors, meal-men, and middle-men, as now designated and well understood, were then unknown. My grand-father was then a baker of some repute in the city, and it was from my father and his two brothers I learned the following history of the commencement of corn-factoring, and thence the other two.

"At that time, when the consumption of corn was small compared to what it now is in the metropolis, there was no description of people that stood between the grower of corn and the bakers. The farmer brought his samples up to town; and taking them to Bear-quay, near the custom-houses, met the bakers, who were the principal buyers of bread-corn, and there made their bargain, with each other, It is unnecessary to detail

concerning other grain, which was sold in the same direct manner to the other purchasers; and it is thence that the present corn-market, in Mark-lane, is still called Bear-quay market. The farmers, according to circumstances and situation, put up at different inns, &c. when they came to town; the Green Dragon and Bull inns, in Bishopsgate Street, were two among others to which the farmers resorted. The landlords of these two inns, in pattieular, were men in good esteem, and by habit became well acquainted with the quality and value of corn; insomuch that the farmers, who used their houses, would request of them, at times when they had not sold, to take the samples to Bear-quay on the following market-day and sell for them, paying afterwards for their trouble, &c. The farmer soon found that this made a considerable saving to him, in preference to staying in town until the next market-day or making another journey. At length, the farmer, finding that the inn-keeper sold the corn as well as he could and confiding in his trust, thought he might frequently save his own time, as well as the expense of the journey, by sending the samples up to the inn-keeper to sell and do the best for him, agreeing to give an allowance of three pence a quarter for the inn-keeper's commission.

"This was the beginning of corn-factors. Mr. J.———— and Mr. S.———— were the two first; these and a third, who began nearly at the same time, whose name I do not recollect. As this mode proved mutually advantageous, the factoring business increased, and it was not long before these gentlemen found that the keeping of an inn was but a secondary consideration; and as men of discernment, they quitted it to devote their time entirely to factoring. The son of Mr. S.———— had been bound apprentice to my grand-father, as a baker, he wanted a year or more to serve of his time, when his father required his assistance in the corn-factoring line. That point was easily settled, and he exchanged a business on the decline for a new and more advantageous employ, in which he succeeded with high exemplary credit.

"The building of the present corn-market is just within my own remembrance. and shews how rapidly the numbers and business of corn-factors must have then increased. The meal and middle men followed; and now the poor baker, who ranked next to the farmer, purchased his corn, and sent it to the miller to be ground, (who then considered himself obliged to the baker for employing him,) is the last upon the list from the grower of corn, through the factors, the miller the meal-men and middle-men, until he bakes and delivers it to the consumer."

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

The insertion of the undermentioned inventions and improvements, may be gratifying to some of your Nautical Subscribers.

I am Sir,

Your most Obt. Servant.

P.

1.—A Temporary Rudder, by Captain John Peat.

2.—Ships Binnacle and Lamp, by Mr. Gran Preston.

3.—An Instrument for firing Cannon on Ship Board by Mr. N. Douglas.

4.—A Method of bending [illegible] Timber, for building Large Ships of war by Mr. William Hookey.

5.—A Method of uniting, the standing rig[illegible] that has been carried away in acging of Ship. George Scott.

6.—A Machine for cutting of Canvas for [illegible]tion, by Mr. William Horn.

7.—A Double Piston Pump, by Mr. P. Hiderwick.

8.—A Life Boat, by Mr. T. Boyce.

9.—A Buoyant line, for preserving the lives of Mariners, by Mr. T. Cleghorn.

10.—A Sinical Octant, for taking of altitudes by Mr. L. Byron.

CALCUTTA.

We have much satisfaction in stating that the favorable presentiments, entertained by us relative to the campaign in the Nepaul Territory, have in part been realized'—The strong forts of Nataguth and Taragurh surrendered to the division of the Army, under the Command of Col. Ochterlony on the 5th instant, with a very trifling loss on our part.—This division penetrated the passes on the South-West.

The next point of attack is stated to be Ramnagurh, where, according to report, there are 2000 men under an European Deserter.

No intelligence of importance has, we believe, arrived from the other division of the Army. *(Hurkuru November 28th.)*

INDIA GAZETTE NOVEMBER, 28TH.

Since our last, the ship *Fleetwood* has come in from Batavia, and brings our usual series of Java Gazettes to the end of September. These supply a few local articles for our present number, though not of any great interest.

It appears, that the *Commerce* a Bristol ship, and another free trader from England named the *Star*, had arrived at Batavia. The markets are complained of as dull, and produce scanty.

The ships *Discovery* and *Volunteer* from this port, had arrived at Java.

Since the unfortunate failure of the attack on the hill fort of Nalapanee in the Goorkha country, the operations of that part of our army have been nearly or altogether suspended; Colonel Mawbey having determined to await the Junction of the battering train and reinforcements on their way from Delhi, before resuming the offensive. It was supposed, that the necessary arrangements would be in sufficient forwardness for a fresh attempt on the fortress by the 15th current. Meanwhile, the troops had encamped in their old position about two miles from the fort.

It is now said, (we cannot pretend to affirm, with what correctness,) that, previous to the late assault, the garrison of Nalapanee had despaired of maintaining the place, and were actually on the point of abandoning it when the signal for attack was made. Their subsequent success had inspired a confidence, which ere long, we trust, will be falsified by the event; and reinforcements to the amount, we believe, of about 1200 men, are said to have in consequence entered the fort.

While the events with which our readers are already familiar were going forward on that part of the Napaul frontier, Major-General Ochterlony, with the other division of the north-west army, had penetrated across the mountains from Plapea, and atchieved an easy conquest of the important fort of Nalaghur, together with the neighbouring post of Taraghur, a fortified structure erected on a hill about two miles distant from the former place. Two eighteen-pounders were by dint of infinite labour dragged up to the heights adjoining Nalaghur, and placed in a battery within about two hundred yards of the walls. They opened their fire, on the morning of the 4th current; and on the following at noon, the garrison, to the number of about sixty men, surrendered at discretion; the small party posted in Taraghur following their example. On our part, a Serjeant and Private of Pioneers, killed, in the extent of our loes. They are said to have fallen by an accidental shot, which lighted on the battery just before the place struck. No further active operations had been undertaken by this detachment from the 5th to the 8th instant. But Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, with fourteen companies, had in the mean time taken post in advance on a river near Ramgurh, the next important post occupied by the enemy. A letter from Cawnpore of the 18th current, received yesterday, mentions, that General Ochterlony was in expectation of meeting the enemy on the plains.

The remains of Major-General Gillespie were interred at Meerut on the 6th current, with the honors due to his rank and eminent services. And it is intended, we understand, to erect a monument at that station to his memory.

Major General Wood's division from Binares, marched towards the enemy's frontier on the 3d current.

In consequence of a body of between 2 and 3000 Pindarres, having shewn some intention of approaching the Bundelcund frontier, the 6th Native Cavalry had marched towards Lohargoog; and the march of the relieving corps under orders to quit that province had been suspended.—We are happy, to say however, that this alarm has since been dispelled; subsequent advice stating that the Pindarrees had retreated, after committing some petty depredations in the neighbourhood of Sagur.

The Right Honble the Governor General and suite set out from Lucknow, as announced in our last, on the 12th instant; and on the 18th, this Lordship had reached Aurunga-bad, on his route to Bareilly.—It was supposed, that the party would reach the further-most limit of their proposed tour, before the 1st of February.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND GAZETTE NOVEMBER 5, 1814.

On Wednesday morning last, His Majesty's ship *Doris*, Robert O'Brien, Esq. Captain, anchored in the harbour, from China, under a salute of eleven guns.

By the *Doris* we learn, with regret, that serious obstructions again obtain relative to our trade with the Chinese, in consequence of a misunderstanding respecting the neutrality of the Americans; nearly twenty sail of whom are blockaded by the British ships of War.

It is reported the dispute had extended to such magnitude, that with the exception of water, all kinds of provision was withheld; and indeed one instance is particularly notified, of a person caught in the act of smuggling beef on board one of the Indiamen, being *hamstrung*, by order of the Manderins.

Franckfort Journals.

BASTIA, 1ST JUNE 1814.

Brave Corsicans—I think it expedient for your tranquillity to announce to you that in execution of the convention passed between England & France, Corsica will be shortly under the dominion of H. M. Louis 18th. An extraordinary commissary will arrive for the purpose to establish a constitution analogous to that which already constitutes the happiness of the French. In the interim, every one will obey the functionaries whom I have appointed provisionally to administer justice, and to conduct the public affairs under my orders. Every want of respect towards them, will be punished as an infringement of good order, and the public safety. Let not the disaffected, let not those particularly, who having served the government which is abolished, think to ingratiate themselves with the new one; in resisting the measures I have taken to maintain tranquillity, and the persons charged with the excution of them, reflect, that England and France are animated with the same spirit, and that they cannot fail in respect to one of these powers, without offending the other. Let no one presume to think of escaping a just punishment. If, by accident, culprits succeed in screening themselves from the justice of the British government, they certainly will not escape that of the French.

Head Quarters of Bastia 31st may 1814.

(Signed) HENRY MONTRESOR,
Major Gen. and provisional Governor of the Island of Corsica.

VIENNA JUNE 17th.

The Emperor set out the day before yesterday in the morning from Weinziere for Schonbrunn. His Majesty dined with the Imperial Family at Burkersdorf. The march of the Emperor from Weizière to Schonbrunn was a continual triumph; all the towns through which His Majesty passed were eager to give him proofs of their veneration and attachment.

The Emperor, yesterday, made his solemn entry into this Capital. A detachment of volunteer Cavalry led the way; they were followed by a Regiment of Austrian Horse. Officers of the Court—Servants of the Emperor.—Pages &c. Afterwards came the States of lower Austria in a body, conducted by the Count Dietrickstein—the Chamberlains of his Majesty—the privy counsellors, all on horseback—the Duke Albert of Saxe Teschen—their Imperial & Royal Highnesses the Archdukes, followed by the grand masters of their Household.

The Emperor, mounted on his Horse, in a Field Marshal's uniform, was immediately followed by His Highness the Imperial Prince, wearing the uniform of his Regiment, and by His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke of Wurtzburg. The Emperor had on his right the first Lieutenant of the Guard, and on his left the first Equerry. The Guard of Volunteers formed an Escort round the Arch-Dukes and the Emperor.

Then followed the great officers, the Captains of the Guard, the Adjutant General of His Majesty, the archers of the guard—the Hungarian Guard. A Regiment of Austrian Cavalry and a detachment of volunter Cavalry closed the procession. There was elevated at the Carinthian Gate a triumphal Arch where the Burgomaster and the Magistrates awaited His Majesty's arrival—the Burgomaster addressed the Emperor, who made the following reply.

"My dear People of Vienna have, in all times, in adversity as in prosperity, given proofs of their attachment and fidelity. I have always experienced a high gratification in returning among them; but today I feel it more sensibly, after having concluded a Peace which yields me the well founded hope of securing on a durable basis, as I have always desired, the happiness of my faithful people and of my dear Capital. To this and I rely on the efficacious co-operation of the Magistracy, and I charge you Mr. Burgomaster to assure the Citizens and inhabitants of Vienna of my affection."

The reply of the Emperor delivered with great feeling sensibly affected all who were within hearing, the acclamations recommenced and followed his majesty as he proceeded. The Procession, after having gone through a great number of streets, arrived at the church of St. Stephen where the Emperor was received by the Archbishop attended by all his Clergy, the whole court and the Magistracy. At the end of the *Te Deum* the procession moved on again, and the Emperor arrived at one o'clock at the Palace, His Majesty was received there by the dignitaries and officers of the Court.

The Empress repaired to the Palace of the Archduke Anthony to see the procession pass; H. M: afterwards went to the Church of St. Stephen where she joined in the *Te Deum*, after which she returned to the Palace to receive the Emperor. In the Evening the capital was illuminated with the greatest magnificence.

There will be today at 6 o'clock a grand circle at Court. The Deputies on the part of Hungary are already here. Those of the other Provinces will arrive about the end of the month.

LONDON,—18TH JUNE.

Lord Hill departs to-day for America.—The Army under his orders consists of 20 Regiments of Infantry—1 of Dragoons—6 Companies of Artillery and the brigade of *fuzees a la Congreve*. It is destined, they say, direct to the Chesapeak. Our invincible little Army of Canada will be put in motion at the same time on the Susquehannah—and the two forces will unite, it is supposed, at Washington, Philadelphia or Baltimore. The seat of the American Government, or particularly Baltimore, ought to be the object of an immediate attack. It is reported in the diplomatic circles that our military and naval Commanders in America, have not power to conclude either an Armistice or a suspension of arms.—They are the bearers of certain conditions which should be offered to the American Government at the point of the Bayonet.—The conditions are not public, but we have some reason to believe, that America will be placed, both as a maritime Power and a commercial Nation, in a position very inferior to that which she held before the War.

Captain Barclay presented to Marshal Blucher two celebrated Boxers *Cribb* and *Gully*, who exhibited before him proofs of their skill in the art of pugilism—Captain Barclay said to Marshal Blucher that "Cribb was the Champion of England performing before the Champion of all Europe."—The Veteran gaily replied "Cribb is then a Brother Marshal."—Ever since all the Boxers give Cribb the Title of Marshal.

JUNE 21ST.

Peace was proclaimed yesterday, in the usual forms by the Heralds and Sergeants at arms, accompanied by the High Bailiff of Westminster and his officers and escorted by a detachment of Horse Guards.—The following is the manner in which proclamation was made in the City.

When the procession arrived at Temple Bar the Gates were shut—one of the Heralds advanced between two Trumpeters and after these latter had sounded the call three times, he struck the Gates with his Cane.—The City Marshal demanded "who comes there?" The Herald replied "The officers of arms who demand entrance into the city to publish the Kings proclamation of Peace"—The Gates were opened to allow him to enter and then closed. The Marshal conducted him before the Lord Mayor to whom he produced the Royal Mandate; His Lordship having read it, returned it, and ordered the Marshal to open the Gates of the city—which he did saying "Sir the Gates are open." The Officers of Westminster then quitted the procession and returned. The Procession having entered the city, the Proclamation was read in Chancery Lane—The Lord Mayor and aldermen joined the cavalcade and it proceeded to the Royal Exchange, after stopping at the end of Wood street, where the proclamation was again read—Each reading was followed by a flourish of Trumpets—and the last was at the Exchange after which the Procession dispersed.

GRAND FETE AT MOSCOW.

PETERSBURGH.—JUNE 21ST.

On the 1st of this month the [illegible] cow gave, at the Hotel of [illegible] state Poltaratzky, a superb fête to the Emperor. It commenced [illegible] Games, and there were seen in a [illegible] Balancers, Jugglers, Gipsies, Rope-dancers, attracting the crowd from all parts; military music was heard in various places, and the *Hurras* which mingled with the sound of Instruments announced universal Joy.

His Excellency Count Rastopchin, the Governor General; the noble Patriot who set fire to his Palace, on the approach of the French, having arrived about nine o'Clock in the Evening, repaired to a beautiful Theatre to enjoy a most magnificent representation, the melodrame composed by the Chamberlain Pouschkin. In it was seen exhibited Russia happy in her success, but sighing for the return of her [illegible] Europe extending to her an arm [illegible] of thanks giving and announcing to her the capture of Paris, the Victories and the Magnanimity of Alexander,—Glory, with a Crown of Laurels in her hand opens the Temple of Immortality; there on a pedestal of Diamonds, the Bust of our august Emperor crowned by two Genii, presented itself to the view of all. It is impossible to describe the acclamations of the Spectators, the general enthusiasm of the *Hurras* checked only by the emotions and the tears of joy, the universal accord of all hearts proclaiming Alexander the Benefactor of Russia and of the World. The Princess Wesemsky who had represented Russia. Made. de Lousine who personified Europe, and Made. de Bachmetieff, who appeared as Glory, performed with admirable perfection.

Every world was felt and expressed with grace; one was quite astonished to find that Russian Verse could be pronounced with the natural effect which constitutes the [illegible] of diction, and that the greatest part [illegible] professional actors are ignorant of it. One was delighted to see talents so rare, springing up all at once and as it were for the occasion to embellish the noblest of fêtes. The Orchestra of the Melodrame was composed of young people distinguished by their Birth and their Taste for Music; the richness and elegance of the dresses enchanted all eyes, and this Temple of immortality appeared to have been created by magical Power. A display of Fireworks followed the Melodrame; the Rain of the morning injured some pieces; but the brilliant Banquet, the illumination of the Garden, and the transparency in front of the Hotel were most magnificent.

The Emperor Alexander was represented in the figure of an Angel of Peace, extinguishing the fires of Discord and of War; on one side was seen Russia offering Moscow as a Sacrifice.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

…en the other, grateful and fier, regarding …h affection the Eagle with two Heads, which …ared over the clouds and crowned the Pa… with Laurel and olive. The attributes …mind the glorious battles of Paren… Aloi Jaroslavitz, Krasnoy, Culm, Leip… Etienne, Laon and Montmartre. A cas… fell from the pedestal as by enchantment …the Angel of Peace were these words …e, Eternal Peace to the Earth!"

… which commenced at 10 o'Clock … in the morning. All the Halls …re decorated with orange trees, citrons and …, garlands of Roses encircled the Cipher …the Emperor. The eight Directors chosen …gulate the fête surpassed all expectations. …, refreshments, supper, all was splen… and for years there has not been seen a … so numerous, nor an assembly so beauti…

VIENNA, 23D JUNE.

All the Provinces composing the Austrian States having sent Deputies to offer their congratulations to H. M. the Emperor and King, this Monarch received them yesterday at 11 o'clock in the Hall of ceremonies. Afterwards His Imperial majesty, being seated on his Throne, and surrounded by the great officers of his Court, and the captains of Guard, addressed to the Deputies the following speech.

"After many years of sacrifice and of suffering, I reassemble, on this long wished for day, Deputies of my faithful provinces around a Throne, of which the love and inviolable fidelity of my people have in all times been the firmest support. This day is one of the happiest of my life. The Peace of the world is concluded; it will restore the repose and prosperity of my states. You, my faithful subjects, have in the fullest manner discharged your duties towards me and the country. My Heart bears me witness that I have also fulfilled mine. We have supported, with unshaken firmness, twenty years of disastrous war. They are at an end; the evil has been destroyed in its very root; the fidelity, the constancy of my People, the bravery of my glorious armies have atcheived what seemed hardly capable of accomplishment. We shall leave to our prosperity a glorious example; they will bless our Perseverance.

I acknowledge with gratitude all that has been done in every part of my Monarchy for the preservation and re-establishment of the whole. I feel an inexpressible satisfaction at the affecting proofs of attachment, which I experience this day, even from countries which, for a long time had been seperated from my Empire, and which will now be united with it again. The pain his seperation was grievous to me, the more delightful is the conviction that my Children have not forgotten their Father in [illegible] adorned by [illegible] Countries.

We have [illegible] wounds to heal; but a few months of peace will suffice to make them entirely disappear. [illegible]

With the spirit which up to this moment, has animated the Monarchy, and which will animate it in time to come, for I repose a perfect confidence in my people, nothing will be difficult of execution. You have supported the trial of calamity—prove now that you know how to enjoy the return of fortune. Love the state of which you are members. Love your country, have confidence in your Monarch, and never forget that your general Happiness is the sole object of my existence."

After this speech which excited the livelie… emotion in all the assembly His Imperial … withdrew to his council chamber, … have audience successively to the dif… …

…ty the Empress with the Imperial … present at the solemn audience in … of Ceremonies.

ROME.—JUNE 26TH.

…liness has been entirely occupied since … in, in repairing the evils which occurred …ng his absence. He labors much with the …dinals charged with the different branches …administration, his health however does not …ffer. The Romans with affection watch the …steps of the holy Father; they follow him everywhere; they are never weary with seeing and contemplating him. It seems as if time and a long seperation had rendered him more dear to them.

…e Duke of Braschi has received orders to …, and to retire to his Estates. At the same time, that his Holiness makes some examples of severe Justice, he has made known his intention that foreign artists, of whatever nation, may enjoy the same liberty and the same encouragement as in times past.

His Holiness has discussed divers projects for the embellishment of his Capital. Several Churches which were shut up, or which were used for profane purposes, are restored to divine worship. It is not without surprise that we have read, in some journals, an order of the day published at Ancona by the Commander of the Neapolitan Troops, to bring before an extraordinary and special Commission *—ill-disposed persons which*, says the order, *endeavour to disturb the tranquillity of the departments of Metauro, Edusona and Pranto, and who propagate their seditious Reports.* We have been asked if we were still living in those times, when the subjects who were most faithful were termed *seditious*; that has been too long the practice in Spain and elsewhere. The Tyrant who would have subdued Spain gave the name of *insurgents* to the loyal Spaniards armed against him; but now when his yoke is broken—when all acts of injustice cease—when everyone is restored to his rights—this revolutionary Language & the proceedings which are the consequences of it, ought to be equally proscribed. Usurpation ought to cease with usurpation. It invaded in 1808 the March of Ancona and the eastern part of the Territories of the Church, wrested them from the Pope and formed them into three Departments. But the holy See has not ceded these Provinces by any Treaty, no Treaty has given them to any other Power; it is as unjust to retain them as it was to seize them. The inhabitants which evince attachment to their legitimate Government, cannot then be regarded as *evil-disposed* or *seditious*. Those would be with more justice termed *evil-disposed & seditious* who disturb these Provinces with foreign Armies, and who ravage them under an illegitimate authority. The March of Ancona and the Countries surrounding it belong as much to the Pope as Rome and the shore of the Mediterranian. He ought to enter equally into possession of the one and the other; and to detain it from him by violence, when there is no title to alledge to it, is an act of ambition and tyranny which has too much resemblance to the conduct of the last Despot, and which, probably, will not have a longer success than his iniquitous proceedings. Such an usurpation is not in harmony with that spirit which animates the sovereigns our Liberators. They have given to the World, in this great Revolution, the admirable example of moderation, of disinterestedness, and of justice; and it is not entering into their views, it is not serving their cause, it is not rendering oneself worthy of their benevolence, to refuse, in spite of their example, to restore to a neighbouring Power that, of which it has been deprived by manifest Injustice, & to exercise, in it's dominions, vexations towards those subjects who avail themselves of this general restoration, to display their fidelity and devotion to their legitimate sovereigns.

HOUSE OF PEERS, JUNE 27TH.

Lord Grey spoke as follows: "The discussion on the Treaty of Peace concluded between this country and France will take place tomorrow. It is necessary that the House should be in complete possession of all the circumstances connected with it. I consider it then my duty to requeſt the noble Lord opposite to me to answer the questions which I propose to put to him. The 6th article of the Treaty concludes with these words:" *Italy beyond the limits of those territories which will return to Austria shall be composed of independent sovereignties.*" I should wish to know if the Kingdom of Naples is to be considered definitively as a [illegible] Kingdom or if its reunion with the crown of the Sicilies is a probable event in the opinion of those who made the Treaty. There is another article not in our Treaty with France but in that of the latter Power with Russia, to which I am also desirous of calling the attention of the noble Lord. This article states that the Dutchy of Warsaw being under the government of a provisional council, the High contracting Parties agree to name a special commission charged with the liquidation of their claims and with all the arrangements relative to their reciprocal pretensions. This Treaty has not been submitted to the House, but it ought to have been. On the first reading of the article, I thought it had only reference to the payments and claims of individuals; but on examining it with more attention, it struck me as susceptible of being extended to political arrangements; and if the fact be so, your Lordship ought to feel all the importance of an article in virtue of which France and Russia will regulate the fate of the Dutchy of Warsaw, before the meeting of the congress which ought alone to determine the fate of this country. I always feel the livelieſt intereſt in every thing that can influence the deſtiny of Poland, and I ſhould be extremely concerned if there exiſted political arrangements which excluded the hope of ameliorating the condition of this unfortunate country.

Lord Liverpool: "I do not hesitate to reply to the queſtions of the noble Lord; the only difficulty which could arreſt me is that I cannot reply without anticipating the discussion which will take place tomorrow. In the firſt place I consider the Treaty of Peace between this country and France as a Treaty complete and definitive between all the Powers of Europe & France. Tomorrow I will establiſh the general Principle upon which it has been concluded but I muſt observe that it was deemed necessary to determine all the arrangements relative and particularly with respect to France, before the discussion of those which intereſt the other ſtates of Europe. The 6th article, of which the noble Lord has spoken, contains only the general principle which will govern the deliberations of the congress. *Nothing in this article can be construed to mean that the reunion of Neples with Sicily may not be pronounced by the congress.* This matter is necessarily subject to the arrangements which will take place. As to that which regards the Dutchy of Warsaw, the article of the Treaty between France and Russia has no relation to political or territorial arrangement. It has reference only to personal claims, and this article leaves the definitive fate of the Dutchy of Warsaw to the decision of the congress.

JUNE 28TH.

Lord Lonsdale moved an address of thanks to the Prince Regent for the communication of the Treaty of Peace concluded between Great Britain and France. The motion was seconded by Lord de Dunstanville.

Lord Grenville said that if any thing could prevent his giving also his full assent to the motion, it would be the article concerning the slave Trade, againſt which he had already delivered his sentiments but that having considered it to be his duty to sign a proteſt againſt this article, he ſhould content himself with renewing it now, without disturbing the unanimity of the vote of the House in favor of the general principle of the Treaty. However the future lot of Belgium considered as a necessary Barrier between France and Holland; Holland which one may, without figure, term a portion of Great Britain; the acquisitions of France on the side of Savoy; the syſtem of invasion & partition of the small ſtates; and in general the inconveniences of any change in the state of things such as they were in 1792, were ſtill the subject of many reflexions on the part of Lord Grenville. Aſtes some explanations given by Lord Liverpool, the address was voted *nemine contradicente.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 27TH.

Mr. Wilberforce made a motion that an address ſhould be presented to the Prince Regent thanking him for the succeſsful efforts which he had made to engage Sweden and above all Holland to renounce the slave Trade; expressing concern that the same efforts had not experienced the same success with France and requeſting that he would endeavour to obtain from the approaching congress some further concessions on the part of this Power. The motion, seconded by Lord Castlereagh was carried; an amendment by Mr. Barham having been rejected.

JUNE 29TH.

The Treaty of Peace with France was discuſsed, and approved with the same animation and unanimity with which it had been the evening before in the House of Peers. The address of thanks to the Prince Regent passed without any dissent. The two speeches moſt deserving of note were those of Mr. Canning and Lord Castlereagh. The latter, after having declared that he ſhould not consider that he had fully discharged his duty to the House, to Europe and to himself, if he did not throw on this great Transaction all the lights necessary to a complete knowledge of the nature, the motives and the spirit of it, entered into details of considerable length. He dwelt particularly on the disintereſtedness of England and on the Gratitude which Europe owes to the Prince Regent. "However said he, it would be the greateſt act of folly, it would be the greateſt act of human presumption to attribute to one man or to a combination of men, whatever it might be, the extraordinary issue of those events which have diffuſed joy not only over this country, but throughout [illegible]."

"This sacred cause has prospered because it was conformable to the [illegible] and immutable principles of Truth and Justice—The seeds of our [illegible]hs were spread [illegible] and perils [illegible] was in [illegible] deep root [illegible] Europe—I ag[illegible] who spoke befor[illegible] rope would not hav[illegible] restoration of the House of Bourbons in reascending the throne [illegible] cestors have rendered to France the most signal service. They have restored to this Country the social Character—they have returned it into the great Family of European Nations—In destroying the military system—in annihilating that spirit of conquest and spoliation which had been carried to the last excess by the Ruler of France, the Bourbons have procured for the French the inestimable advantage of reestablishing permanent relations with the rest of Europe—These are results which never could have sprung from any peace with the Man who has heretofore governed France—an honorable Member (Mr. Canning) put a question to me relative to the future destiny of the Kingdom of Naples—*If it be recollected that the British Government has contracted no engagement with the Person who is at the Head of that State; but that there has only been concluded a cessation of Hostilities, it cannot be expected that I should explain here the policy which will probably be pursued in respect to that Kingdom.*"

VIENNA,—JULY 7TH.

The Court Gazette of this day has published the following article:—

"According to official Intelligence received from England, the importance of the objects which engage the attention of the Parliament and the impoſſibility of the firſt Secretary of ſtate for Foreign affairs (named Plenipotentiary to the congress at Vienna) quitting England before the Session of Parliament ſhall have terminated; and on the other hand the many affairs of consequence which will not permit H. Majeſty the Emperor of Ruſſia to prolong, for many weeks, his absence from his ſtates, for the purpose of attending the opening of the congress, have determined the sovereigns united in England and the cabinets to fix on the 1ſt of October next for the opening of the congress which was to take place at Vienna in the course of the month of Auguſt.

The perfect union of the allied monarchs to which is to be attributed the happy course of events which have put an end to the war, will have the same influence on the definitive arrangement of the affairs of Europe. His Majeſty the Emperor of Ruſſia who quitted London on the 22d June, proceeds by Holland and along the Rhine to Carlsruhe and from thence through Prussia to Petersburg. This Monarch will set out again after having remained there three weeks and will arrive at Vienna before the end of September.

All the countries occupied provisionally will remain as at present situated, until the dispoſitions which ſhall be made by the congress.—

His Imperial Majeſty has been pleased to order that the fetes which were to take place on account of the reunion of the Monarchs at Vienna ſhould be deferred to the 1ſt of October.—

It is certain that the King of Bavaria will also honor this capital with his presence.—

The day before yesterday Her Majeſty the Empress set out at 10 o'clock in the morning from Baden and repaired to Schonbrunn to receive His Royal Highness Duke Anthony of Saxony & his consort the Archdutchess Thereza who arrived about noon and dined, en famille, with their Majeſties—The young Prince of Parma (cidevant King of Rome) is often taken from Schonbrunn to Baden to His Imperial Majeſty, who takes much pleaſure in ſeeing him. A great number of perſons who inhabit the apartments attached to the Imperial palace, are obliged to quit them to make room for the suite of the sovereigns expected here.

The decorations are already in progress for the fêtes preparing for their reception.

Engliſh Extracts.

Mr. Whitbread had issued numerous cards of invitation to an entertainment to be given by him to the Princess of Wales, at Burlington House, in the firſt week of July.

The rates of half pay to the Officers of the Royal Navy, which were to commence on the 1ſt July laſt.

			£		
Admiral of the fleet, per day,			3	3	0
Admirals,			2	2	0
Vice Admirals,			1	12	6
Rear ditto,			1	5	0
Captains,	(the firſt 100)		0	14	6
	next 150		0	12	6
	remainder		0	10	6
Commanders,	firſt 150		0	10	6
	remainder		0	8	6
Lieutenants,	firſt 300		0	7	0
	next 700		0	6	0
	remainder		0	5	6

MORNING CHRONICLE—JUNE 22.

Letters have been received from Madrid of the 6th inſtant, by which we learn that the new Government under Ferdinand, had carried its indignation to such an extent againſt the late Regency that the order of exile had been issued to the three members which conposed it. The Cardinal of Bourbon, Arch Bishop of Toledo, who was at the head of it, and who is nearly related to the sovereign of Spain has been banished to Rome; Agar to Carthagena; and Ciscar to a North Eastern Fortress. It was reported that Aguells, a highly distinguished Member of the Extraordinary Cortes, was to be tried for a capital offence: but we believe the Court has not come to any such determination.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the undermentioned Captains were sworn into the command of their reſpective ships, viz. Captain R. Welbank, *Cuffnells*, Captain C. B. Gribble, Royal George Bengal, Madras, and China.

Lord Cochrane in going down to Westminſter Hall yesterday morning, to receive the judgment of the Court, was attended by Mr. Hall, and other friends, who [illegible] deeply impressed with a firm conviction of his Lordship's innocence; and will, it is said, take such measures as truth and candour suggest, to demonstrate the important fact to the world. That however [illegible] arances have been taken up and relied on, he was [illegible]ther consulted on, nor ever had any connection with or knowledge of the fraud for which he has been tried; and that there are circumstances which serve by some mistake or inaccuracy, were not introduced during the trial, which will serve to establiſh that he has been the victim of a designing person, who has fled the punishment he has deserved.

Law Intelligence

KING'S BENCH,—JUNE 21.

The King v. De Berenger, Lord Cochrane and others.

The six Defendants in this case, who yesterday appeared, were brought up to day to receive the Judgment of the Court, for the conspiracy of which they had been found guilty.

Mr. Justice Le Blanc addressing himself to the Defendants, informed them that they were called on to receive Judgment in consequence of a conviction under an indictment for a conspiracy—The circumstances of the case were stated yesterday, in the course of the long discussion which then took place and the sum of the offence was shortly this that these six Defendants with two others, who did not now appear to abide the Judgment of the Court had conspired by false reports, to create a rise in the public Funds of the country, and to injure those persons who ſhould become purchasers on that particular day, on which the false reports were so circulated. He ſhould shortly attend to the circumſtance of the case as they appeared in evidence. It was in proof that for some time previous to 21st day of February last, certain persons had been speculating largely in the funds, & that on the day mentioned, three of the Defen-

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

dants who now appeared, and one who did not appear, were Holders of Stock, or Contractors for Stock to a very large amount, that on the Saturday before the Monday on which the fraud in question was put in practice, one person had purchased from an Army Accoutrement Maker the Dress of a Foreign Officer and that on the same day another person, who turned out to be one of the Defendant's in the present indictment was seen to bring to his own house, a parcel containing two dress Hats and two Coats as of Foreign Officers.

That early on the following Monday morning the Defendant De Berenger was seen to make his appearance at the door of the Ship Inn, Dover dressed as a Foreign Officer, applying for a post chaise and four, holding himself out as the bearer of great and important news, ordering an express to be got ready to convey intelligence to the Port Admiral at Deal; and he, the Defendant De Berenger is expressly recognized and pointed out by a variety of witnesses as being the person who, so representing himself, was seen at an early hour of the morning question at the Ship Inn, at Dover, sending off a Letter to Admiral Foley, which letter it was proved by the Admiral, he received, and which was signed R. Du Bourg, with an addition, importing that he was an Aide-de-Camp to Lord Cathcart. From Dover this person was traced, through all the different stages, to Dartford where he was again recognized, and again traced from Dartford to London, the drivers while walking up the hill towards town, having conversed with him and had opportunities of observing that he was dressed as he had been represented to be at Dover, namely, in a red military coat trimmed with gold lace, a grey military great coat, a fur cap trimmed with gold lace &c. On entering town he wished to get hackney coach, but objected to one place where he was told he could have one on acount of its too great publicity; at the marsh Gate, however, he got into a Hackney Coach, & there again his person & dress were spoken to, both by the Coachman and waterman. On getting into the coach he gave orders to be driven to Grosvenor Square and when he got there, then desired to be driven to a particular house, being N. 13, Green Street, and into this house, being the house of Lord Cochrane, another of the Defendants, the hackney coachman proved him to have entered, dressed in a red coat, and a grey great coat. On that same morning another part of the plot was carried into execution at the later period of the day, by another Defendant Mr. McRae, not now present, and by three other of the Defendants, now on the floor, Holloway, Sandon and Lyte. On that morning the innkeeper at Dartford, received a note from London, desiring him to send a chaise and four to Northfleet, and in that chaise and four, decorated with white ribbons, did those Defendants, dressed in uniforms, with cocked hats and white cockades, drive through London, till they got to the same spot as where De Berenger took his hackney coach; there they got out, and nothing more is heard of them. This was exactly a counterpart of the other scene which commenced its operation at Dover. Then, as already said immediately on De Berenger's arrival, he drives to Lord Cochrane's house. His Lordship not being at home, a note is sent for him; it is delivered to him at Snowhill; what it contained did not appear, for it was not forthcoming; but he immediatly returns home; and then does De Berenger, with the privity, if not consent of Lord Cochrane, exchange his into his coat, dressed in which he had Lord Cochrane's house, for a black coat, Lordship's and his fur cap, for proceeds from Lord Lordship's and so equipped same coach in which his Cochrane's house in ed home from Snowhill. Lordship had the day, is the whole of this large. And, on the in the funds held or contracted for ge pro one Defendant, who is not present (Mr. by Cochrane Johnstone) and by three of the Defendants on the floor (Lord Cochrane, Mr. Butt, and Mr. Holloway) sold at an advance, which advance had been occasioned by the transaction of that day. It was not necessary to specify the amounts of the stock held by each of the Defendants; it was enough to say that the whole was sold that day. It was in proof, that on or about the 27th of February, De Berenger disappeared, and was afterwards secreted, at a distant part of the country, with large property in his possession, he having formerly been an insolvent, living within the Rules of the King's Bench Prison. Having stated these circumstances, it must appear singular to any one, if there was no connection between them, that De Berenger should instantly on his arrival in town from Dover, drive to Lord Cochrane's house, should send for his Lordship to the place whither he had gone upon business, considered by him as of importance; that his Lordship should immediatly come to him, on being sent for; and then that De Berenger should drive away in the coach which had brought Lord Cochrane home, and that too in a dress furnished him by his Lordship. These were things not easily accounted for, and certainly they had not been accounted for to the satisfaction of the Jury. The Court had been desirous of allowing to Lord Cochrane, though not exactly within the strict rules of their proceedings, an opportunity of explaining these circumstances, and of stating any grounds he had to adduce in support of a motion for a new trial, and they had accordingly heard him on that subject yesterday. He had endeavoured to shew that he could not well decypher the superscription to the note, so received by him, and that he returned home not with any expectation of seeing De Berenger, but with the expectation of seeing some Officer from abroad, who had communicated to him tidings as to the health of his Brother, who, he had received accounts, was in a dangerous state.—The note however which he had so received from De Berenger was not produced, nor was any satisfactory account offered, as to the time when he first received account of his Brother's bad state of health—If he had received such information through a private hand, that was a fact which might easily be proved: or, if the information was transmitted by letter coming by a ship, then the letter would have some mark which would explain the time at which it must have been received.—This however, was not accounted for, nor was any thing at all offered to be proved, which could have justified the Court in granting, a new trial.—It also appeared in evidence that shortly before this money had been received at the Bankers for a Check drawn by a person of the name of Smallbones, the notes given for which had been industriously changed by the defendant Butt. Part of these very notes, however, it was proved had been employed by Lord Cochrane in paying his coal merchant, and others of them had been traced to De Berenger, and found in his possession after he was taken into custody. This too, was a coincidence which required to be accounted for, if it was meant to shew that there was not any connection between them. When it was seen, however, that the house of Lord Cochrane was that to which De Berenger went instantly on his arrival from Dover, when he had personated the pretended messenger, Du Bourg: when it was seen, that previous to his quitting Lord Cochrane's house he had changed his dress, having equipped himself in a round hat and black coat of his Lordship's, and when on his being taken into custody part of the produce of this very note, with another part of which Lord Cochrane had paid his coal merchant, was found in his possession: when it was also found that up to the 21st February the day on which this fraud was practiced, one of the defendants, who was not now in the Court, and three of the Defendants now in the floor, were Holders of or Contractors for very large Sums of Stock, which, on that day, they got quit of, in whole. —When all these circumstances, were laid together, and compared with the other circumstances already stated, what doubt could remain of the existence of a conspiracy among the whole of the Defendants, to accomplish one common object? That the Conspiracy was ingeniously contrived; that it was extensive in its Operation, and most wicked in its effects—that it was contrived with a view of enriching some at the expense of others who might be obliged to purchase; such as [illegible] in Chancery, &c. there could not be the smallest doubt, [illegible] nature of the crime and him to enlarge. conspiracy it was [illegible] and combined —Which [illegible] which one man, of to [illegible], that had been hi[illegible] was [illegible] an infamous offence, and one which [illegible] on the Court for a Punishment, as far as it could impose it, proportioned to the nature and extent of the crime committed. It was with pain that the court in passing sentence, felt itself called on to refer to circumstances of aggravated guilt. It was painful to the Court to observe men who, from their Rank, station, Education and Habits of life, ought to be considered as above the Commission of Offences of such a nature, so far forget themselves, and that respect and duty which they owed to themselves and to the Public, to reduce themselves to a level with persons capable of resorting to such infamous and disgraceful practices, as that of which the present Defendants had been found guilty, amounting, as their offence did, to the worst and most unprincipled species of Gambling. And it was still more painful to the Court, because it was their duty to say, that the greater the opportunities of distinguishing between right and wrong, the higher the Station of the Offender, & the less temptation he had to be guilty of the offence, the heavier on such Person fell the weight of guilt more particularly, in the present instance. In the case of Mr. De Berenger the Court had looked for but could not find where to lay hold of a single circumstance in mitigation of punishment: because, after his Identity, and the certainty of his having been the representative of the pretended Du Bourg had been sworn to not by one, two or three witnesses, but by Six in number, an attempt had been made on his part, to shew that he was not Du Bourg, that he had not been at Dover on the morning of the day in question, and of course, that he was not the Person who had been traced stage after stage from Dover to London till he was at length fairly lodged in the house of Lord Cochrane.

There was another circumstance in this case, which the Court could not allow to pass without notice. Though not agreeable to the rules of the Court to hear a motion for a new trial, after the lapse of the first four days of the term, they had so far relaxed the rule as to allow Lord Cochrane till yesterday to state the grounds on which he contended that his innocence would appear, if he was indulged with a new trial; and what was the attempt made by him, namely, to overturn the Verdict, on the testimony of certain witnesses who might have been called, but were not called, to prove certain facts at the time of the trial, within the knowledge of the noble Lord's Counsel; and on the testimony of another witness, who had been examined on other points, but to whom no question had been put as to one particular fact? and what was it that Lord Cochrane proposed by these witnesses to establish? Why, that Mr. De Berenger, when he came to the house of Lord Cochrane, on the morning of the 21st of February last, was not dressed in a red uniform as had been proved by all the witnesses by whom he had been traced all the way from Dover, until he was set down by the hackney coachman, seen to go into Lord Cochrane's house, but in a green uniform. It was, probably a very prudent exercise of discretion on the part of Lord Coachrane's Counsel, not to call witnesses to attempt to prove such a fact. It was impossible such evidence could have had the effect of changing the Verdict of the Jury; and of course, there could be no reason for the Court granting a new trial, when such was the only evidence on which it was moved for. It was not necessary for his Lordship (Mr. Justice Le Blanc) to expatiate on the nature of the offence here committed; it was one of great magnitude, and which had been planned and carried into effect with the greatest deliberation; Some instances, even of conspiracies, had occurred, and would be conceived, in which the parties might have been hurried on by considerations which human nature could hardly withstand; but, here no palliation or extenuation of the offence could be possibly conceived. It could have been dictated only by avarice, on the part of some of the Defendants, and by the hope of gain on the part of others of them. The Court had deliberated on the case, and they could not, in this instance, feel justified in administering one measure of punishment, or of justice, to one of the Defendants who was guilty of the same offence, and a different measure to another of the same Defendants. The sentence of the Court on Sir Thomas Cochrane, commonly called Lord Cochrane, and on Richard Gathorne Butt, therefore was, that they do severally pay to the King a fine of 1000*l.* each; that the Defendant Holloway do pay to the king to be 500*l.*; that each of the whole six Defendants now before the Court, be imprisoned in the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea of this Court, for the space of 12 calendar months; that during the said period, the said Charles Random De Berenger, the said Sir Thomas Cochrane, commonly called Lord Cochrane, and the said Richard Gathorne Butt, do each and every of them stand in and upon the pillory opposite the Royal Exchange, for [illegible] Defendants be afterwards imprisoned till said fines imposed on them respectively be severally paid.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, KING OF PRUSSIA, &c.

Although the Illustrious Visitors could not make it convenient to dine with the Duke of Cambridge on Monday, on account of their numerous other engagements they went to the evening party. His Royal Highness entertained to dinner, at seven o'clock, the Queen, whom the Royal Duke received at the Door, with his pages in their state uniforms, and the servants in their state liveries, Colonel Duke, his Royal Highness's principal Equerry received the rest of the royal party, consisting of the Princesses Elizabeth and Mary, the Duke of Kent and Gloucestor, the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, &c.

At nine o'clock his Royal Highness had a dress party to a Concert, which was attended by the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the Duchess of Oldenburgh, the Princes of Prussia, and other foreign Princess and personages of distinction, the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, the Earl and Countess of Liverpool, and a numerous assemblage.

The Concert was under the direction of Mr. Knyvett. The vocal performers were Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan Messrs. C. and W. Knyvett, &c. Some charming glees, of which the Royal Duke is a great admirer, were given in a very fine style.

The Sovereigns and suites left the party about half-past eleven o'clock, for White's Fete at Burlington House. The Grand Duchess of Oldenburgh took an affectionate leave of the Queen, by twice saluting her.

The Emperor Russia did not return to Pulteney Hotel till past six o'clock yesterday morning from White's Fete. After breakfast the Emperor received a Deputation of Quakers, who, presented an Address to his Imperial Majesty, together with some books, explanatory of their religious principles.

The Emperor and the Grand Duchess received visits from the Dukes of York, Kent and Gloucester, the Princess Charlotte, the Prince of Orange, Prince Metternich, and a number of other distinguished characters. They were introduced by the Emperor's Grand Marshal, In the evening the Emperor went to dine with Count Lieven.

Yesterday morning, soon after eleven [illegible] the King of Prussia, attended by Lord C[illegible] Bentinck, Count Arm[illegible] &c. went to view British Museum, the London and West Docks, &c. His Majesty returned to [illegible] House about two o'clock, and took [illegible] ment. His Majesty went out again in time with the same attendants, and returned six, and then gave a long audience to Viscount tlereagh.

The Emperor of Russia and the [illegible] chess called at Warwick House on [illegible]

AMERICAN PAPERS.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM CAPTAIN WARRINGTON TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

United States sloop Peacock at Sea, lat. 47 long. 20. 9 29th April, 1813.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you we have this morning captured, after an action of 42 minutes, His Majesty's brig Epervier, rating and mounting 18 32-pound carronades, with 128 men, of whom eight were killed and 15 wounded (according to the best information we could obtain), among the latter is her First Lieutenant, who has lost an arm and received a severe splinter wound on the hip. Not a man in the Peacock was killed, and only two wounded, neither dangerously so.—The fate of the Epervier would have been determined in much less time, but for the circumstance of our fore yard being totally disabled by two round shot in the starboard quarter, from her first broadside, which entirely deprived us of the use of our fore and fore-top sails, and compelled us to keep the ship large throughout the remainder of the action.

This, with a few top-mast and top-gallant backstays cut away, a few shot through the sails, is the only injury the Peacock has sustained, Not a round shot touched her hull or mast and spars are as sound as ever. When the enemy struck, he had five feet water in his hold, his main-top-mast was over the side, his main-boom shot away, his foremast cut nearly in two and tottering, his forerigging and stays [illegible] away, his bowsprit badly wounded, and [illegible] holes in his hull, 20 of which were within [illegible] of his water line. By great exertion we got her in sailing order just as dark came on.

In 15 minutes after the enemy struck, the Peacock was ready for another action, in respect but her fore-yard, which was set and fished, and had the fore-sail set again in minutes—such was the spirit of our gallant [illegible] The Epervier had under convoy an hermaphrodite brig, a Russian and a ship, which all hauled their wind, and the E. N. I had determined upon pursuing, former, but found that it would not answer leave our prize in her then crippled state the more particularly so as we found [illegible] transferred to this sloop: Every Officer, and marine, did his duty, [illegible] is the compliment I can pay them.

I am, respectfully,
L. WARRINGTON.

P. S. From Lieut. Nicholson's report, who was counting up the Epervier's crew, there were 11 killed and 13 wounded. L. W.

PRICE OF STOCKS, June 21.

Three per Cent Reduced, 69¼.

BECKWITH V. HARDINGS.

This was an action brought by the Rev. Mr. Beckwith, Rector of the parish of St. [illegible] Woodstreet, who brought this action of trespass against the Defendant for entering his "[illegible] mer-age," (so the church was called in the plea) and for defacing the walls, by fixing [illegible] without his permission. The [illegible] be decided was, whether the Pl[illegible] Rector, had or had not the right [illegible] certain fees for the erection of mon[illegible] in the church; and this depended upon a question, in whom the property was by l[illegible] ed? According to the general law of [illegible] it was admitted to be in the Clergy [illegible] the Defendant contended that such [illegible] did not here apply, inasmuch as by the [illegible] of London the property had for time immemorial been in the churchwardens. He therefore pleaded a licence from them to put up this monument. The fact was that a son of one of the churchwardens had died, and wishing that a small marble tablet to his memory should be placed in the church, he had procured the consent of the other churchwarden and of the vestry that it should be erected without applying to the [illegible] of the Plaintiff [illegible]

Lord Ellenborough, recognizing the propriety of the general law of the land [illegible] which vested right in the ordinary, that no [illegible] might be made, recommended that the [illegible] should be put into a special case, for the opinion of the Court of King's Bench; the question would be whether, supposing such a particular custom to exist in the city of London, it would supersede the general law upon this subject within the limits of the city.

It was agreed that Mr. Marryat should ascertain the facts, and draw up the case, the Plaintiff taking a verdict, damages one shilling, with leave to enter a nonsuit in case the Court should decide against him.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE Proprietors, BY M. D. CRUZ, Number 10 MILITARY SQUARE,
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, *who will pay due attention to their Orders.*